proper, and then by a bridge which had been erected specially for the occasion walked over to the haunching platform, which had been built directly under the ship's bow and about twenty feet above the ground. A small rostrom had been erected close under the ship's chin capable of holding about forty persons. The rest of the launching platform held fully 1,000 persons, and it was crowded by the time the President's party appeared.

When Mr. Cieveland and Mrs. Cleveland stepped upon the rostrum, which had been docuprated leaborately with bunting, a tumuit arose. The President bowed gravely and Mrs. Cleveland stepped upon the rostrum, which had been docuprated leaborately with bunting, a tumuit arose. The President bowed gravely and then it was seen that the attention of the throng was centred more upon the President's wife than upon the Chief Magistrate of the nation. Every one seemed to wan to see Mrs. Cleveland, and they crowded each other and pushed and jammed in order to catch a gilimpse of her. Mrs. Cleveland was dressed plainty. There was nothing about her appare to make her conspicuous. She wore a heavy prown cloth dress, and about her shoulders was hire was a fast black straw hat, on either side of which wear a baw of purple velivet. On the tot, protruiling from one of the bows, was a thin, featnery plume.

Mrs. Cleveland but not been on the isameling , protribing from one of the nows, was a athery plume. Cleveland had not been on the manching

their, reathery plume.

Mrs. Cleveland has not been on the inanching rostrum more than two minutes before a doze, camers were pointed at her. She looked about the crowd nodding to this and that acquaintance and chatting with Mr. Henry W. Cramp, who had taken his place by her side as Master of Ceremonies, and who was instructing her in the way of christening a vessel, an experience through which Mr. Cramp has passed with scores of young women on similar occasions. Many triends brought flowers to Mrs. Cleveland, and soon she was overwhelmed with chrysanthemums and roses and foras, and scores of persons pressed up to be presented to her. At every interval at her command she engaged in conversation with those nearest to her, and frequently leaned over the railing to shake hands with some of those who were on the main launching platform. Mr. Cramp called her attention to the cameras, and she turned around full faced toward them, smalled most bewitchingly and then broke into a hearty laugh, and the cameras and she attributed in the most of their opportunity.

The President seemed unusually well. His overcoat was buttoned lightly and his hands were gloved. He spent the interval between the arrival of the party and the launching of the abity, about three-quarters of an hour, chatting now with Mr. Charles H. Cramp, now with Ambassador Bayard, again with Secretary Carlisie, and other members of the Cabinet.

Those with whom he talked told him about the size of the ship, about its weight and dimension, the number of employees in the Cramp ability and, and the extent of the operations of the company in shipbuilding since it started. As the time apprizached for the launching his eparts became noticeabit buoyant. With Mrs. Cleveland another kind of change was noticeabile. She grew nervous and her smile changed into a look of servousness. She had fied the blue and waite ribbons of the champagne bottle about new w.s., and the golden tassels that hunc fron the edds of the ribbons swayed in the wom as an changed her position fro

bung from the ends of the riboons swayed in the wing as one changed her position from one foot to the other.

Twenty minutes before this nearly 500 workmen arment with sledges and begun what is known as the wedging-up process. This means that tark wedges are unven underneath the lagurating ways and press them up against the lagurating ways and press one had only the lagurating one had been been been so nowher she had rested from the day, nearly a year and a haif ago, on which she was laid down. This wedgen, up process can be likened best perhaps to a cavalry charge across a wooden bridge. Five hundred looses stamping and plunging could hattly make more of a racket than this men did upon the resounding blocks of hard wood against which they battered. The first wedging rally lasted about lifteen minutes, and then the steaming and breathless men stopped for a rest. Soon the sharp click of steel sledges upon iron wedges was heard as the workmen tract to knock the blocks clear from under the vessel's keel. Then there was atother rally and some more knocking of wedges, and there cames pause.

er. Lewis E. Ninop, the superintending en-Air. Lewis E. Nicon, the superintending engineer of the occasion, was down among the workmen, unobserved of the thousands, and yet on his shoulders rested almost the entire responsibility for the success of the occasion. He passed the word along about five minutes before one o'clock that in Eve minutes the vessel would be off. Then came the sharp zip of mammoth crossout saws held by four veterans of the Cramp shipyard, who have always sawed away moth crosscut saws heid by four veterans of the Cramp shipyard, who have always sawed away the last remaining block that holds the vessel by the bow as if it were a ring in its nose. Swish, awish, went the saws, Mrs. Cleveland straightened berself perceptibly and held the champagne bottle ready for the christening blow. A street gamin, who had sneaked in probably by swimming up the river, started a false cry of "There she goes." and Mrs. Cleveland and the others turned for a moment with a smile to see if they could pick him out from among the throng.

If they could pack him out from among the throng.

Another signal was passed along that the vessel might go at any minute. The saws had cut clear they go the blocks and Mr. Henry Cramp had placed his hand upon the slip to feel the first tremor of motion. Mrs. Cleveland seemed in a brown study. To the surprise of every one the ship did not move. A jack had been placed underseath the bow and the word was swiftly passed to raise it underneath the vessel and give her a slight boost, it took scarcelf move than a minute and was effective. Tremendous shouts went up that could have been heard almost as far away as the noise of a battle, the bow trembled and the thrill of life for waich all twee looking was visible. Mrs. Cleveland still stood apparently translixed over the contemplation of the responsibility of the situation.

Cleveland still stood apparently transfixed over the contemplation of the responsibility of the situation.

Slowly the vessel got under way, and she had actually moved nearly a foot before Mrs. Cleveland showed a sign of action. Mr. Cramp was seen to touch her moon the shoulder, and her eyes blazed with excitement as she poised the bottle for the blow. Her doak was fastened at the throat, and probably impeded the swing of her arm. She made what one young woman afterward called a "dab" at the keel, near the bow, and missed it. At once there leaped into the minds of the thousands who were looking at her a dread that it might be too late to repeat the motion. Mrs. Cleveland saw the situation in an unstant, and swinging her arm far back she orought the bottle with a quick forward missed again. ... as as the throng was dreading that it had been another miss the white foam boads of the wine were seen to push out of the bottle and up against the sides of the ship, and then the enthusiastic crowd knew that the ship had been christened, and that she had been och stened with foaming champagne. The cold water advocates who had desired that Mrs. Clevelsint should christen the vessel with river water may have shuddered at the sight of the champagne, but there was no time to think of them.

There were 10,000 pounds of tallow spread between the ways of the launching machinery. The pitch of the indine was 11-10 of an inch to food on parity a quarter of an inch greater than

There were 10,000 pounds of tallow spread between the ways of the launching machinery. The pitch of the incline was 11-10 of an inch to a foot, nearly a quarter of an inch greater than that of the Campania when that vewel was launched. Still the great vessel, which in its present condition weights 0,126 tons, moved slowly and sedately down the silide. The cold weather had chilled the fallow and impeded rapid progress to the water. And like that which the infernal regions might contain if cited to usuarrection filled the sir. The President and all the water men raised their hats and the ladies waved their handkerchiefs and clapped their hands. Mrs. Cleveland stood with both hands on the railing in front of her and her eyes intently fixed upon the vessel as it slid away from her.

their hands. Mrs. Cleveland stood with both hands on the railing in front of her and her eyes intently fixed upon the vessel as it slid away from her.

As the St. Lonis continued her deliberate journey toward the water she made an impressive spectacle. The wind caught her bunting and stiffened it in the southwestern brezze. It was seen that she was as sharply shaped toward the bow as was the lean and slander cruise: Minneapolis. In fact, looking at her straight toward the bow, she reminded one of the slender blade of an axe with the edge turned toward the spectator and increased in size ten thousand fold. Soon the stern reached the water. A great wave arose a went awashing across the river, turnblin the taglocats and river steamers in ap, arent confusion and yard by yard the St. Louis slipped into the Delaware. At least the bow oxupped off in launching ways and the water without support of any kind and on her vary keel, and so delicately poised that a stiff brezze inight topple her over, was completely in the river. She made a great and dignified obcisance to the throng, and the thic cangut her and swept her cently up the stream. Up to this time Mrs. Cleveland shood immonshealth for lower lip. When the vessel was finally immersed she elapsed her hands and her former vivacity reappeared. The anchors were it go from the bow and maste a forrite the shear areas the only means of chesting the enormous momentum of the craft. Slowly she backed across the river, and before those on beaut of her successed in checking her she touched the short of fetry's island, a quarter of a falle away, a deet of rugs resect after her and made fact, and hundreds of boatmen chassed over to her as it bent upon aving life. As many of them as could made fact in dominates she was handed on ann floating up the stream and made fact, and hundreds of her and in the stream as it bent upon aving life. As many of them as could made fact in due to have a so it bent upon aving life. As many of them as could made for han floating up the stream and ma

When it was seen that the veriel was family was 2d1.2! — 7 Cramp turne; to Mrs. Cleveland, took off his hat and warmly shoon her hand in congratulation. The President noticed it and with a humoreus sort of mock diffidence, as if he was just making the acquaintrace of the diamentahed women, extended his hand and congratulated her also, must this was followed by a levee.

congrainlated her also must this was followed by a tores.

Then cause the murch to the mould lof again, which had been fitted up chaparatery with tables for the accommodation of at least 1.000 guests. One such of the very large apartment was curtained of with flags, and about 250 of the guests were provided with apecial thoses that admitted them behind that acceed. At first it was thought that I'm collection would be like a disher with nearly with royalty screeness from the view of its guests. But this was not so, It was simply a device to before seas the freembers of the Presidential party. When all had taken their places the flags that screened those who had chappeneds behind then were related and then an elaborately decorated taken in the shope

of an anchor was exposed to view. At the foot of the anchor eat the Fresident and Mr. Charles H. Cramp, and at the end of one of the flukes sat Mrs. Cleveland and Mr. Griscom, and at the end of the other fluke sat Mayor Stunart of Philip-delphie and the delegation of visitors from the fight.

end of the other fluke sat Major Stuart of Philisdelphie and the delegation of visitors from the
city of St. Louis.

A band which had been trying to make Itself
heard in the din for more than half an hour finally
was discovered on one side of the loft, and as a
cheer went up for the Presidential party and the
smusually attractive decorations of flower and
bunting, began to play "Hall to the Chieff" and
other particule airs. After half as hour list
eiapsed Mr. Charles H. Cramp arose and read
this address to the President.

"Mn. Prissipent In view of this your first
visit to the shippard which I have the honor to
manage. I feel warranted in calling your attention to certain parts of its history which can
intally fail to be of personal interest to you.
You come to assist at the ceremony of launching the largest and must powerful steamship
ever built in the Western Hemisphere, and, with
two exceptions, the largest and most powerful
in the world. She is built on American plans,
by American mechanics, of American material.

"When you took the oath of office for your first
term, March 4, 1885, no facilities for building
such a ship or any ship remotely approaching
her in size and power existed in the United
states. No rolling mills, forges, or foundries
capable of making the materials required in her
construction could be found on American soil.
Nine and a half years have claused; not a long
time, indeed, but long enough, as you perceive,
to revolutionize American shipbuilding. This
revolution dates from the Inception of your
vigorous policy of naval reconstruction in 1885.
It proceeded by leaps and bounds during the
four years of your first Administration. Each
year you recommended progress. Congress
promptly and vigorously sustained you, and
American shipbuilders strained every nerve to
keep up with you.

"National demands of the process of the process of your first administration."

Each
years of your first Administration. Each
years of your first Administration demands.

American aniponineers strained, every nerve to keep up with you.

"You only did your policy promote domestic and contributory industries with equal effect. For the first three of your ships built there, the Baitimore, Yorktown, and Vestvius, we had to import the shafts, because they could not be forged in this country. Nine years from that time an American forge at Bethlehem makes the shafts for the colossa ship launched to-day without seriously taxing its power. Few Administration. Twenty-six ships, having an aggregate displacement of B3,100 tons and a total indicated horse power of 106,081, were recommended by you and authorized by Congress. It was this stimulus that gave new life to American shirbuilding and made the St. Louis possible.

"Your the stimulus that gave new life to American shirbuilding and made the St. Louis possible."

"Your the tread of your policy almost before you had laid it down in 1889, and smulated your vigor. His record for four years was fourteen ships, 73,501 tons and 10,3,440 indicated horse power, some of the ships of his Administration were larger and more powerful than any of yours, but for the facilities to build these larger ships he was indebted to the results of your previous policy. President, permit me to any the strained of the ships of his Administration were larger and more powerful than any of your vigorous and patriote naval policy is and alwars will be unanimous."

The President listened intently to what Mr. Cramp has differences of opinion, the national approval of your vigorous and patriote naval policy is and alwars will be unanimous."

The President listened intently to what Mr. Cramp has differences of opinion, the national approval of your vigorous and patriote naval policy is and alwars will be inanimous."

The passed of the same time stimulating american navy, and at the same time stimulating american in the facility of the part which fell to me as a high duty and privilege, in the array was a for a summary of the part which fell to me as a high duty and privi

it seems to me that the Stars and Stripes enter-ing a port of the United States and spread over Americans and American property should never be frowned upon and repeiled by American officials acting under the mandate of our navi-gation laws.

ing a port of the United States and spread over Americans and American property should never be frowned upon and repeiled by American officials acting under the mandate of our navigation laws.

"In the interest of a revival of a American commerce so much needed, and for the honor of our flag so dear to us all, I am willing that the defence of our Government and flag shall be accorded to all ships of American convership wherever built. Make our flag a more familiar sight in the ocean-carrying trade, and thus remind our citizens that a large share of the carrying trade of the world is due them, and we need have no fear that our ship-builders, under laws giving them a fair chance, will suffer from foreign competition. Since my participation in rebuilding our navy during a roomer official term has been so flateringly in the local control of the control of the control of the freedom and extension of American cammerce and the consequent further growth of American shipoulding.

Mr. Griscom then proposed Mrs. Clevelland's health, and a great roar of appliance shook the building. When all the glasses had ceased clinking every eye was turned toward the mistress of the White House. She arose slowly from her seat, and when she had attained her full height bowed here and there about the room half a dozen times, and then sat down amid thunderous applause. Secretary Carlisle responded in here behalf, and said so many flattering things about her that for the first time in the day site seemed to become somewhat conscious of herself, and a slight flush suffused her face. Mr. Griscom then made an address as to the plans and hopes of the stemathy. And the was followed by Mr. Griscom to the Cramps. He aroused great enthusiaem as he said that this was but the beginning of the irrm's ability to place upon the water, vessels equal to any that were afford. He added moreover that they were willing to undertake any other task that would place with an address in response to a toast proposed by Mr. Griscom to the Cramps. He aroused great e

Horath, external to plur maintenance for med by transport of decks. Number of decks. Number of W.T. compartments formed by transverse inthineads and finds pluraced collision buildhead sinfs of stem displacement at 38 feet draught will be nearly. 17 13 feet

The St. Louis has five decks, and the hull is so divided by built leads that any two, or, in some

\$6,000 tons.

cases, three compartments may be filled with water without canaling the vessel to sink.

The sleeping apportments are on the upper deck, and the grand diding saloon, library, and pentries are on the falcon deck. The diving as loon is sandowely decorated, and finished in white mahogany, which gives it a very cheerful, bright appearance. It is 110 feet long by 50 feet wide, and will seat all the first cabin passengers at an estiting. It is well lighted from the sides and above from a large dome, in one end of which is an organ, played from a keyboard placed in one end of the saloon. In addition to the saloon being situated amidships, where the motion of the vessel is least appreciable, the tables are arranged in a fore and are direction, which obviates the discomfort of side motions when the ship is rolling. There is also a companionway on the promenade deck into the lobby at the after end of the saloon, so that if a passenger desires he can enter from that end.

The promenade deck extends the entire length of the ship, and when the vessel is in service this deck will be sheltered from the sun or rain by an awning stretched from one side of these-sel to the other.

On this deck there is a drawing room, handsomely decorased to white and guid, and luturiously farmished, and also a barber shop, smoking room, and baths.

The St. Louis has accommodations for 320 motion room, and about 800 steerage. The ship will be lighted throughout with electricity, over 1.200 lights of interconnell engaged throughout with electricity, over 1.200 lights of afteen candile purple expansion, vertical, six-cylinder entires on four clanks, driving twin serves, with working pressure of 300 pounds of steam, supplied with electricity by four dynames capable of a sepansion, vertical, six-cylinder entires on four clanks, driving twin serves, with working pressure of 300 pounds of steam, supplied with electricity by four dyname capable of 100 pounds of the proper of the serves, and calculated to develop about 18,000 to 20,000 collective indica

dition to the United States navy as an auxiliary cruiser.

It was quite dark before all the visitors had left the yard and the ship had been securely fastened to her pier. It was the unanimous opinion of every one that not only was it a momentous day for American shipbuilding, but that this country had never seen a tumultuous demonstration the like of that which greated this new vessel of the sea which is American from truck to helson. The Cramps hope to be able to finish her by the latter part of May, or, at the latest, the middle of June, and the American line hope to be able in a few mouths after that to put some occan-breaking records to their credit between New York and the other side of the Atlantic.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The special train bearing the President's party from the christening of the St. Louis at Philadelphia reached here at 7:05 this evening, ten minutes late. Nearly all of the ladies of the party carried bunches of flowers as sourenirs of the trip, which was unanimously declared to be one of the very pleasantest affairs of the kind.

A ROLL OF HONOR.

pilmented in General Orders, WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 .- A general order was issued to-day by Adjt.-Gen. Ruggles, giving the names of the following officers and enlisted men who, during the past year, have distinguished themselves by specially meritorious acts or con-

Second Lieut, Frank D. Webster, Sixth Infantry, and Privates Denis Barry, John Buerger, Denis Guiney, Leroy S. Hotchkiss, and Charles F. Rodenstein, Company A. Sixth Infantry, for F. Rodenstein, Company A. Sixth Infantry, for heroic conduct in rescuing, at the risk of their lives, an employee of the lighthouse service and his wife from drowning in New York Bay.

First Sergeant Patrick Kaine, Company D. Third Infantry, for heroic conduct in rescuing, at the risk of his life, a comrade from drowning in Leech Lake, Minn.

Sergeant William Chambers, Company D. Twenty-firth Infantry, in the arrest of an Indian deserter and in resisting and defeating an attempt made at hight, and from ambush, to rescue his prisoner, in which he displayed great coolness and bravery, at the Tongue River Agency, Mon.

Corporate Jacob Tolin and August Arnold,

Agency, Mon.

Corporais Jacob Tolin and August Arnold,
Troop B, Third Cavalry, for coolness, judgment,
and admirable discretion in maintaining order
while in charge of the booth during the land
registry at Orlando and Stillwater, Oklahoma.

Private John McVay, Troop F, Second Cavairy, for heroic conduct in rescuing, at the risk
of his life, a comrade from drowning in the Missouri River, opposite Fort Leavenworth, Kanaas.

sas. Private Calvin Kimblern, Company D, Twenty-fifth lafantry, for promptness, perseverance, and rapidity in the pursuit and the capture, after a severe struggle, of a deserter at Sheridan, Wyoming, and for endurance in the long ride from Fort Guster, Montana, to Sheridan, Wyoming.

ing.
Private Frank Bell, Troop A, Seventh Cavalry, for courage and determination in saving, at the risk of his life, the post exchange building at Fort Riley, Kan, from destruction by fire.
First Lleut, Charles P, Elliott, Fourth Cavalry; First Sergeant Alexander Smart, Troop E; Sergeant Guy Norten, Troop G, and Private Engelbrukt Nordin, Troop E, Fourth Cavalry, for the skill, courage, fortitude, and energy displayed in their voluntary search for and rescue of a party of civilians lost in the Bitter Root Mountains, Idaho.

Temporary Employment for Admiral Walker WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.-Rear Admiral John G. Walker has been ordered to relieve Commo dore Charles S. Norton as President of the Naval Examining and Retiring Boards on Nov. 21.

Examining and Retiring Boards on Nov. 21.
Admiral Walkerwill retain this duty for a short time only, as he will become Chairman of the Lighthouse Board on Feb. 28 next. on the retirement of Admiral Greer.

Commodore Norton is ordered to command the South Atlantic station, with the Newark as his flagship. He has selected Lieut. William J. Marwell as his flag Lieutenant and Ensign H. H. Whittlesey, at present on the Newark, as his naval secretary. Commodore Norton has the rank and title of acting Rear Admiral. The Navy Department is arranging to send a draft of forty men to the Newark and Yantic to take the place of men on those ships whose terms of enlistment have expired. These men will probably accompany the Commodore on a passenger steamer from New York to Rio.

Capt. Howgate's Trial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.-An agreement was made to-day between counsel for Capt. Henry W. Howgate, the alleged defaulting disbursing officer of the Signal Corps, and District Attorofficer of the Signal Corps, and District Attorney Birney, by which arguments on the demurer
to the indictments against Capt. Howgate will
be heard in one of the oriminal courts, on Saturday. These may be a change in this programme,
which is dependent on the engagements of the
Judges. It is not likely that Capt. Howgate
will be brought to trial this month if the demurrer is overruled, as promised by the District Attorney soon after he was captured, but
it is stated that the trial will surely be set for
some date in January. Capt. Howgate is still in
the District jail.

The Training Ship Fasex Safe in Port. WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.-The training ship Essex arrived at Yorktown, Va., from Funchal, Madeira, yesterday, The Essex left Funchal, Madeira, yesterday, The Essex left Funchal Sept. 30 and, as she was expected to come straight home, some alarm has been manifested by the friends of those on board on account of her long delay in reaching port. Naval officers, however, had no fear for her safety, as it was known that she was proceeding leisurely under sail, for the purpose of glving practice to her crew. She will remain at York town for some time, for target practice and shore drills.

An Acrounut in the Army. DENVER, Nov. 12 .- Ivy Baldwin, the aeronaut

has joined the army under the direction of Capt. Glassford of the War halloon and Signal Corps. ils will be stationed at Fort Logan, where he will have charge of the balloon equipment and the construction of a plant for gas generation. As soon as the plant is completed and in operation captive ascents and practice will be had. Baldwin is 38 years of age, has had thirteen years' experience as an acronaut, and has never met with an accident.

Another Accident to the Ericason New London, Nov. 12.-The torpedo bon: Ericsson's attempt at a speed run to-day was a disappointment. She started on her trial, but her starboard eccentric strap, which had before entised frouble, broke and the run had to be pustponed. When the strap broke in practice recently twelve days were required to repair it. flux long a dular will now be necessary cannot be told. Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Yal Baking Powder

HE WAS FORCED TO MARRY.

DELANEY'S ANSWER TO HIS WIFE'S SUIT FOR SEPARATION.

Made to Go to an East Side Mission Where the Ceremony Took Place-Was Carrie W. Delaner, who lives with her parents a suit in the Supreme Court in that city against Michael F. Delaney for a separation on the ground of desertion, and Justice Gaynor has granted \$35 counsel fee in the case, which may be increased when the trial comes on in Decem-ber. The defendant is a member of the firm of Hill & Delaney, manufacturers of package han-dies, at 183 Franklin street, and is said to be in good circumstances. The marriage of the couple took place on Feb. ? last, and, according to the plaintiff's story, the desertion was on April 20.

Mr. Delaney puts in a voluminous answer, in

which he alleges that he was deceived and forced into the marriage. He says that he met the plaintiff in October, 1891, and became intimate with her. He explained to her that he was engaged to another woman and could not think of marrying her. Their relations continued until January last, when she suggested that he should marry her, but he ignored the suggestion. There was a surprise in store for him when he went to his Franklin street office on the after-

noon of Feb. 2. The plaintiff, G. F. Stringer,

went to me Frankin street onice on the afternoon of Feb. 2. The plaintiff, G. F. Stringer,
her brother-in-law, and Mrs. Stringer mot him
at the door. Stringer told him that he had
come to invite him to a wedding, and pointing
to the plaintiff, said: "I guess you understand
it well enough. Come now, don't make any fins
over this. Be a man and don't play the baby
act. You must marry this girl."

Delany protested against any such proceedings, declaring that he had never agreed to marry
the plaintiff, and that he must have time to consuit with his friends and his lawyer.

Stringer replied: "You are already engaged to
be married to another girl, and if we let you go
now what is to prevent you going off and marrying her? You must settle this thing right here,
and it must be done to-night. I have spent the
whole day on this matter, and I have come here
fully prepared to carry out my plans. You can
take one of two courses—marry this girl to-night
or take the consequences."

Delaney reflected over the matter for two
hours, during which he made several unsuccessful attempts to escape. At last his fears that he
would be arrested or that some more serious
trouble would befall him got the better of his
judgment and he yielded to the demand of
Stringer.

"All right," he swears he said; "go ahead,

judgment and he yielded to the demand of Stringer.

"All right," he swears he said; "go ahead. But so long as I live I will never live with her or support her, or even recognize her as my wife.

"We care nothing for that," Stringer replied.

"We don't want you to live with her or support her. What we do want is that you give her unborn child a legitimate father."

Finally they left the office in a body, going around to the Astor House, where Stringer hired a coach, and, putting his wife, the plaintiff, and the defendant in it, then got in himself and closed the door.

They then drove up town to somewhere on the east side and stopped in front of what appeared to be a mission house with an illuminated sign "Free reading room" in front. When they had been ushered up stairs into a small room Stringer asked:

"The product of the stringer was a stringer asked:

"Do you want any more witnesses?"
"Haven't you got enough now?" was the unwilling bridegroom's response.
A ceremony was performed by a man unknown to Delaney, who signed the certificate. The party drove over to Brooklyn, and Delaney says that he got out of the coach at Fulton street and Boerum place and went home alone.
He atterward persistently refused to live with the plainting or have anything whatever to do with her. He accuses the plainting of having deceived him by leading him to believe that she was about to become a mother. Subsequently, when he spoke to her about the child, she explained that an unlawful operation had been performed, giving the name of a reputable physician.
It is said that until the present proceedings.

performed, giving the name of a reputative physician.
It is said that until the present proceedings were instituted the plaintiff had kept her marriage a secret from her parents and all the other relatives, with the exception of Stringer and his wife. It is declared that Delaney would never have aubmitted to go through the ceremony had he not supposed that Stringer was armed and might resort to violence.

An After Election Turn-up with a Hostile

In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday Philip Fried, Tammany Hall saloon keeper at 118 Columbia street, made complaint against W. Frederick Grote, formerly "Fatty" Grote, and lately State Democracy candidate for As-sembly in the Sixth district, and said:

That soon after 5 o'clock Wednesday Mr. Grote entered said Fried's saloon with two retainers. one of whom he posted at the saloon door and the other at the door to said Fried's private

That said Grote thereupon entered said Fried's private office where Fried was sitting and said. or words to that effect:

"You blanketty blank, you went against me yesterday (election day) and I lost my own election district;" and, further, that thereupon he,
the Grote sforesaid, hit him, the said Fried,
with a certain deadly weapon, to wit, an experienced fist, in the said Fried's left eye.
That thereupon he, the said Fried, said to the
said Grote: "If the people, they do not like you,
for why I come in? Please to do not kill me."
That therefore the said Grote hit him, the
said Fried, in the eye sgain, and left the said
saioon, and in the act of leaving did feloniously
frighten the said Fried's baby by nearly trampling thereon.

Mr. fire to take the vesterday (election day) and I lost my own elec Mr. Grote told Justice Grady that it wasn't

ling thereon.

Mr. Grote told Justice Grady that it wasn't that way at all, but happened like this:

He went into Fried's saloon the day after election and asked Fried to take a drink with him. On election day Fried had been hustling for his friend Berry Hoffman, Mr. Grote's opponent who was elected. Fried replied that he didn't want anything to do with Grote. Thereupon Grote told Fried that he had been saying bad things about him, Grote, on election day, and that he, Grote, would take the law on Fried. Whereupon Fried picked up a plece of rubber hase and struck Grote on his head. Fried's wife, a stawart woman, came in, and Fried, who is little, got behind her and hit at Grote again. Then everybody began to yell, "Murder! Police! Help! Tieves!" and Grote departed hurriedly, leaving his hat.

It appeared that Mr. Fried picked up the hat and took it around the corner to the Union Market police station, where he wanted something done to Mr. Grote. He was referred to the Essex Market Police Court, where he got a summons. Vesterday, after two adjournments, Mr. Fried and Mr. Grote were in court. Each presented an array of witnesses, and after all had been said it was the decision of the Court that no harm had been done. Mr. Grote was discharged, and last night he was directing the counsels of his followers in a hall over his saloon at 429 East Houston street. His derby has a noticeable indentation.

Phalo Ciub's Fourteenth Anniversary. The Phalo Club celebrated its fourteenth an versary yesterday afternoon at the house of Mrs. John McCollough, 317 West Eighty-seventl street. For many years the Phalo went on caring nothing for the public. Now all that changed, and the women of the Phalo are glad to note that their example has been followed by others and to make public the papers which are read before its members. Mediaval philosophy is the subject chosen for this year's discussion, and at yesterday's meetings Miss Mary Haddow, Mrs. T. S. Kenyon, and Miss Helen ti. Titus read ten-minute papers. "What Philosophy Characterizes the Writings of Chancer?" was the test of Miss Haddow's paper.

Mrs. Reayon had the task of telling those present "what effect metaphysics has had on science," and Miss Titus's paper was on "The Logic of Hypnotism."

The next meeting will be held on Nov. 28 at the honse of Mrs. S. A. Moffatt, 30 West Fortysseventh street. On Jan. 16 the annual reception will be held at Mrs. Moffat's. to note that their example has been followed by

More Bridge Passengers; Less Socotpia The number of railroad passengers on the pridge for October was 3,845,947, an increase of 10,484 over the corresponding month last year The corresponding receipts, however, were \$18, .270,18 and \$100,014.59, the decrease in the receipts resulting from the reduction in the fares. The trantees were to have held a meeting yesterday, but it went over owing to the failure to get a quorum.

The Best In Changest. Go to Flint's for furniture. 45 West 23d st. - 4-dr. Billiculously cheap are the rarpets and runs made from free wool at Cowperinwalt's, 104 W. 14th st.- Until Father Wagner Caused Her to Be Put Off-He Had Previously Made Her Three Companions Abandon Similar Seats

tune Left by Her Father,

Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, assisted by

the Rev. Stephen Merritt, the Rev. Mr. Judson,

and the Rev. Mr. Pogson of Pawling, former

pastor of the Sixteenth street church. The in-

Mrs. Peyton was 55 years old, and was born at 55 Renwick street, a short by-street in the Eighth ward running from Canal street to

Spring street. Around the corner in the latter

street her father, John B. Walton, had a

BROKER CLARKE TO SING SING.

his counsel, moved for a new trial, and Recorder

Recorder Smyth said that the crime of which

LENT MONEY ON STOLEN GOODS.

Thirteen Pawnbrokers Have to Return Prof. Chase's Fineries to Him.

tries, Oriental rugs, and old and rich hangigns, together with silverware and clothing, was made vesterday in the General Sessions before Judge

Fitzgerald. The big enclosure for witnesses at

It Was Miss Kennedy's Gift,

It was learned yesterday that the donor of the

fund which will yield a perpetual annuity of

\$4,000 to the old First Presbyterian Church at

\$4,000 to the old First Presbyterian Church at Fifth avenue and Twelfth street is Miss Rachael Lenox Kennedy. The gift goes into effect at once. Miss Kennedy is a member of the Lenox family, which gave the First Presbyterian Church its present site, and which has largely contributed to the charitles of the city. One of the previsions of the gift is that the church shall remain on its present site.

Failed to Beciare This Jeweiry.

Inspectors of Customs Donohue and Brown

hile examining the person of L. L. Hargaghi,

a cabin passenger on the La Champagne, which arrived here on Sunday, found and seized a gold watch and chain, a diamond and ruby marquise ring, and two solitairs rings of the value of about \$750.

about \$750.

Hargaghi in his declaration mentioned some dress goods and other dutiable articles and paid the duty on them, but did not include the jeweiry.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A display of old china, bronzes, brasses, tapes-

of His Boctors Predicts that He Will

terment was at Greenwood.

The question whether or not it is good form for young women to all on the laps of young men in a crowded street car was excitedly discussed in a Brooklyn trolley car on Sunday evening. It was decided in the negative.

Shortly after 11 o'clock a cross-town car whizzed along on its way from Hunter's Point to the City Hall. A crowd of well-dressed, highly respectable people, all in various stages MRS. WILLIAM K. PEYTON, She Was an Able Conservator of the Forof drowsiness, filled all but four seats. At Park and North Portland avenues the car The funeral of Mrs. William K. Peyton took stopped, and a party of young people boarded it. There were just eight of them, four girls and place at 10 o'clock yesterday morning from her late home, 16 West Seventleth street. A large four young men. They were laughing and chatnumber of Mrs. Peyton's relatives and friends ting, evidently in high spirits. When the girls attended the ceremonies, which were conducted by the Rev. Alfred W. Hodder, paster of the

started for the empty seats they were stopped by one of the young men, who said: "Look here, girls; if you sit down we'll have to stand up. Say, what's the matter with your

IN A TROLLEY CAR.

sitting on our laps ?" The girls heaitated a minute, then one of them. a pretty blonde, said:
"If you'll do it, Jennie, I will."

Jennie was not going to be dared, so, without more ado, she plumped herself down in one of the waiting laps, and the other girls, with much laughing and talking, followed her example. the waiting laps, and the other girls, with much laughing and talking, followed her example.

If the other people in the car had been sleepy before the merry pariy appeared, they were wide awake now. One old woman with little gray curls over her temples, who had been dozing quietly in one corner, woke up with a start and gasped, "Land sakes! What next?" A stern-looking woman who sat opposite drew herself up stiff as a poker, and tried to freeze the lap sitters with a stony giare, while two youths in another part of the car blushed and giggled alternately. But all this didn't phase the girls or the young men in whose laps they sat.

Finally Father Wagner of St. Bernard's Church, who was in the car, jumped from his seat and said sternly to one of the girls:

"Here, young woman, take this seat and leave that shocking position."

The girl, looking allittle alarmed at the priest's stern tone, took the empty seat. Then three other men got up rather sloepishly and offered their seats to the other girls. Two of them accepted, but Jennie, who had been the first one to sit in her excort's lap, sat there with a far away look in her eyes as if she heard or saw nothing of what was going on.

If there had been a tempest in a teapot before there was a howling gale now. The stern-looking woman with the stony gaze motioned to the conductor to stop the car, and majestically salled out at least four blocks from her stopping place. A man who had been having a lot of fun out of the proceeding was taken in hand by his wife and marched out to the front platform, while the old woman with gray curls was nearly weeping with indignation.

Father Wagner made up his mind to force that girl to get off her young man's lap. Turning to Conductor Bray he said:

"Conductor, I insit that you put those young people off the car. Their actions are positively shocking."

The conductor made a weak attempt to persuade Jennie to conform with the rules of good form, but Jennie only looked at him blankly, while her yeung man grinned and the rest of the pa If the other people in the car had been sleepy

street her father, John B. Walton, had a crockery store, which was well known to all the inhabitants of the ward. Mr. Walton got together a small fortune in the crockery business, and invested it in real estate throughout the city, principally in those districts which ded not promise much at that time, but which he lived to see grow into populous centres. His foresight laid the foundation for a fortune which has increased ever since his only surviving child, Mrs. Peyton, came into it. It grew until it now is estimated to exceed \$2,000,000.

As a girl Mrs. Peyton was rather shy, and did not go a great deal into society, notwithstanding the exuberant welcome that awalted her there as the daughter and helress of the richest man in the ward. She was carefully educated, and she early showed evidence of the shrewdness of judgment that enabled her later to keep her father's fortune intact, and even to add to it. It is said that more than once Mr. Walton, uncertain of the advisability of an investment, the promise of which was not particularly rosy, consulted his daughter and deferred to her judgment.

In 1861, at the age of 22, Mr. Walton's daugh.

tain of the advisability of an investment, the promise of which was not particularly rosy, consulted his daughter and deferred to her judgment. In 1861, at the age of 22, Mr. Walton's daughter was married to George W. Sherman of Hoboken, who was interested in the Hoboken Insurance Company. After a short wedding journey the young couple went to Hoboken to live, and made their home there for a number of years, Mr. Sherman was also successful in business. A daughter was born to them in Hoboken in 1877, and she is Mrs. Peyton's only child.

Two years before that time old John Walton died, leaving Mrs. Peyton a large share of his property. His widow, Mrs. Rebecca Walton, moved into West Fourteenth street, near Eighth avenue, and her daughter, wishing to be near her, moved over from Hoboken to a house in Abingdon square, which she owned. Mrs. Walton died in 1881, and Mr. Sherman died shortly afterward, so that Mrs. Peyton found herself in possession not only of the Walton estate, but also of her husband's estate.

It was in the management of the vast property, spreading over se great an area, that Mrs. Peyton displayed the effects of her early training. Although she had agents, the bulk of her interests was directly under her own eye, and she showed conclusively very soon after taking possession that she had unnsual qualifications as a business woman. Her improved property was largely in stores, flats, and tenements. To most of the occupanty of these she was known personally, and she had their respectand esteem.

For seventeen years Mrs. Peyton had been a member of the Sixteenth street Haptist church and had rarely missed services. She contributed generously and constantly to all forms of church work, and was a warm friend of the Rev. Stephen Merritt. She erected several memorial tablets in the church.

Mrs. Peyton was still retiring and went into society hardly at all. She married for the second time eight years ago. Her husband, who survives her, is William K. Peyton. She left New York only on short trips, living i

SMALL-POX ON THE WEST SIDE. Fourteen Cases Since Saturday-The Dis-ease Not of a Virulent Type.

The part of this city bounded by Ninth and Tenth avenues and West Thirty-sixth and Forty-fifth streets is the centre of a small-pox Herman Clarke, the broker who eloped with outbreak which is causing the Health Depart-Mazie Stanley, and who was convicted of forgment a great deal of labor. Since Oct. 28 ery in the third degree in faisifying the books of Hunter, Clarke & Jacob, the stockbroking firm eighteen cases have been discovered, fourteen of which have been found since Saturday. The of which he was a member, to conceal his secret speculations in privileges, by which he ruined health officers say the disease is mild in character, and that they have it well in hand.

the firm, was arraigned yesterday in the Gen-eral Sessions before Recorder Smyth for sen-The disease has spread from a little grocery at 437 West Thirty-ninth street, kept by Alexanence. He looked weak and pallid. Lawyers der Johnson. About Oct. 1 Johnson was stricken Frederick B. House and Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., with a very mild form of small-pox. He thought little of it, as he was not compelled to go to bed, and didn't call in a doctor. Two weeks later his Smyth denied the motion. Then they submitted Smyth denied the motion. Then they submitted a petition, signed by 100 of Clarke's friends, asking for clemency. In support of the petition, affidavits were presented from Drs. G. H. Wynkoop of 148 Madison avenue and Thomas M. Dillingham of 46 West Thirty-sixth street.

Dr. Wynkoop said that Clarke is suffering from chronic bronchitts, is undergoing evident physical degeneration, and would probably die of consumption in six months if kept in prison. Dr. Dillingham said that he knew Clarke to be a user of drugs which made him entirely irresponsible mentally and morally. He asked to have sentence suspended until he could submit reasons for sending Clarke to an asylum for the insane, rather than to a prison.

"The drug shops of this city," Dr. Dillingham went on, "are responsible for far more crime than the rum shops, as I can show, in Clarke's case."

Recorder Smyth said that the crime of which wife, his sister, and his baby were sick. On Oct. 28 the policeman on the beat, hearing that some of the family were ill, went into the living apartments to see them. When he saw the faces of the sister and child covered with eruptions he notified his superiors, and they informed the

notified his superiors, and they informed the Health Department.

Dr. Doty sent a big force of inspectors to remove the family to Ward's Island, and to vaccinate everybody in the neighborhood. Three or four inspectors were kept busy night and day looking for new cases. Last Saturday the first "crop" appeared, and up to last night there were fourteen patients: Rose McCabe, Mary Haipin, Katie Dandolf, James Herbst, Patrick McCabe, all of 433 West Thirty-ninth street; Lee Allen of 229, Carl Jansen of 357 West Forty-fifth street, John Mayer of 441 West Thirty-sixth street, John Mayer of 441 West Thirty-sixth street, John Mayer of 443 West Thirty-sixth street, John Schleick of 440. Lillie Bigelow of 430, Maggie Graab of 500 Tenth avenue, Francis Parks of 413 West Thirty-infth street. None of the patients has died. Dr. Doty said yesterday:

"This broke out in a close, stuffy grocery where everything was favorable to the disease. With two virulent cases and two mild cases, with exposure lasting three weeks at least, there is no knowing where it might have stopped had not the department been notified whea it was. We found that Johnson caught the disease at a mission at 135 Chrystie street. While I think the worst is over our vigilance will not be relaxed for a long time. In a week or ten days we

Recorder Smyth said that the crime of which Clarke had been convicted was a serious one, and must be punished adequately. In view of the representations as to Clarke's health and his previous fair reputation, Recorder Smyth said that he had decided not to impose the extreme penalty, imprisonment in State prison for five years. He sentenced him to State prison for two years and four months. the worst is over our vigilance will not be re-laxed for a long time. In a week or ten days we expect the second crop of cases, but these will not be so many nor so severe. I do not think any of the cases will be fatal."

M'LARNEY WILL CONTEST.

A Novel Point, Which Probably Will Be Taken to the Court of Appeals. Surrogate Arnold is taking testimony in the ontest over the will of Mrs. Mary E. McLarney, instituted by her husband, ex-Alderman James E. McLarney. The estate is valued at about \$50,000. Mrs. McLarney was a sister of Dock Commissioner James J. Phelan and Michael F.

yesterday in the General Sessions before Judge Fitzgerald. The big enclosure for witnesses at the side of the bench was heaped high with coatly articles. They were the property of Prof. George Chase of '24 West Thritty-eighth street, dean of the Dwight Law School.

All of these articles were stolen from Prof. Chase's house by Thomas Ashton, a stolid-looking negro who had been employed to do some work in the house in August, when Prof. Chase and his family were in the country. Ashton pleaded guilty before Judge Fitzgerald on Wednesday. Judge Fitzgerald told him that the only ground upon which he could hope for demency was to tell what he had done with the plunder. Thereupon, Ashton gave Detective Trainor a list of the pawnbrokers with whom he had pledged the goods. The result was the production of all of them in the court room yesterday. Thirteen pawnbrokers lamenting the loss of their advances, stood about the richly filled enclosure dejectedly while Prof. Chase identified his property.

Judge Fitzgerald sentenced Ashton to State prison for two years and four months, and then told Prof. Chase that he was entitled to take his property away without repaying any of the advances made to the third by the pawnbrokers. Therest the pawnbrokers looked more dejected than ever. It required a large truck to carry the property back to Prof. Chase's house. Phelan, who are named as executors in the will. She was the wife of Edward P. Brophy, who died about five years ago. She was married to James E. McLarney in February last, and shortly after they went on a trip South. She caught old and died of pneumonia in Philadelphia in April.

Among her papers was found a will executed on July 23, 1884, some time before the death of her first husband. Another paper was also found, a will, not witnessed, and dated May 30. 1890, subsequent to the death of her first husband. In this last instrument she gave two bequests to charitable institutions, and the rest of her property she left to ner two brothers. The contention was raised that the first instrument was revoked by reason of the fact of her second marriage, but Surrogate Arnold held that that fact did not revoke the will, and that if it was proved properly, it would be held to be valid. Mrs. McLarney's hashand contested the probate of the paper upon the ground of undue influence and mental incapacity. He declared that his wife had told him that she wished him to have all her property upon her death.

The witnesses to the will were examined and declared that the instrument had been properly executed. band. In this last instrument she gave two be

eciscuted.

Ex-Surrogate Daniel 6: Rollins in behalf of the husband put in a brief on the question raised in the case, which he said was a novel one and had rever been passed upon by the appellate courts, whother the will of a married woman, whose husband dies and she remarries again, is necessarily revoked by the fact of her second marriage. However the Surrogate decides the case, it will probably be carried to the Court of Aupeals. Surrogate Arnold reserved his decision.

Florida Grange Crop Damaged by Cold Weather.

St. AUGUSTINE, Nov. 12.-The cold wave which struck this section of Florida last night has increased in intensity, until the entire east coast as far down as the Indian River has been seriously affected. To-night the mercury is dropping fast, and a freeze is expected before morning which will seriously injure four million boxes of oranges which are yet on the trees. At do clock the thermometer was below forty, and failing two degrees per hour.

## SAT IN HER ESCORT'S LAP. Driving Things.

Men's Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes.

Specials this week Men's Winter Overcoats, All the Newest Styles and Fabrics,

\$15, \$25,

Coats of equal quality and style cannot be duplicated at these prices out of any other ready-to-wear-

Men's Dress Shirts. \$1.10 each, \$6.00 half doz. Value \$1.50 each.

Cork Sole Shoes, \$5.00 a pair.

Value \$7.00.

Clothiers and Furnishers, 279, 281 & 283 BROADWAY.

Chambers and Reade Sts. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

HAPLESS NEGROES FROM NAVASSA, nother Dend and More Dying on the Plague Ship Of Perth Amboy.

PERTH AMBOY, Nov. 12.—Health Officer W. E. Ramsay went off this morning to the barkentine Robert S. Patterson, which arrived here from Navassa on Sunday with many of her seventy-one negro passengers ill of beri-beri. He found that one man was dying and that others had grown worse during the night. The fifth death occurred in the forenoon. Some of the men who were seen by a reporter said they had been cruelly treated and nearly starved by their employers at Navassa. They showed seven pork barrels aboard the barkentine. All were full when the voyage began, and only two were emptied. They had lived on pork and beans so long that their stomachs refused to retain the food. They were finally compelled to eat it

or starve. On Thursday last the Patterson encountered a gale, during which she sprung a leak. The steam pump with which she is equipped was not in order, and the negroes were put to work at the pumps. Many of them were unable to do work. Those that were not suffering from beri-beri were seasick. Capt. Burton, master of the vessel, averaged two hours of sleep a day during the latter part of the voyage. Capt. Burton says the authorities on the Island of Navassa are responsible for the present con dition of the men. He was forced aboard without medicine or help.

Dr. Robert Ashmead, late of Tokio, Japan, and an expert in the treatment of beri-berl, came here from New York to-day. He was accompanied by Dr. M. Tsuchiva, a Japanese physician. They went with Health Officer Ramasy to the plague ship. They have seen thousands of cases of beri-beri, and they pronounce those on the Patterson genuine. They say that they were caused as much by the drinking water as by the food. Dr. Ramsay sent a despatch to the phosphate company this afternoon, asking them to guarantee the payment of expenses contracted in nursing the siok. No answer was received.

The negroes have become accustomed to a tropical climate, and they suffer intensely from the cold. They are being properly fed and cared for, so far as is possible in the filthy quarters they occupy. All is squalor between decks, where the men have been for the last fifteen days. They are without bedding or any other convenience. The bare planking of the lower deck is their bed and table, and filth and vermin abound. The hold is without ventilation. Health Officer Ramsay compared it to the "Black Hole of Calcutta." The air is poisonous and disease-breeding, and the doctors think it remarkable that a worse plague has not attacked the ship's company. At least three more negroes will probably die of beriberi. The weakened constitutions of others will make their deaths a matter of a few days or weeks. Dr. Hamsay is ecting under instructions Dr. Robert Ashmead, late of Tokio, Japan, and peri. The weak-neel constitutions or others will make their deaths a matter of a few days or weeks. Dr. Hamsay is acting under instructions from the Marine Hospital Service.

Local Business Troubles,

George H. Bruce of Westfield, N. J., has been appointed receiver for the American Ormonde Cycle Company, dealer in bicycles and sundries at 10 Barclasy treet, on the application of Ernest . Willis, the President, on the ground that the company is insolvent. Only \$13,000 is due to creditors other than stockholders.

The Sheriff yesterday took charge of the place of business of David Leichtman, manufacturer of furs at 24 Bleecker street, on an execution obtained by Goldsmith & Boherty for \$830 in favor of Otto Wagner, to whom he confessed judgment. Goldsmith & Doherty said the liabilities are about \$23,000, assets probably \$10,000.

S13,000. The Sheriff yesterday received executions against Hart, Lewis & Co., manufacturers of furs at 549 Broadway, for \$14,043, in favor of Joseph Uliman on judgments obtained by Myers & Anable.

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strongest endorsement possible is

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nourishes. It does more for weak Babies and Growing Children than any other kind of nourishment. It strengthens Weak Mothers and restores health to all suffering from Emaciation

and General Debility. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Blood Diseases and Loss of Flesh. Scott & Bowns, N. Y. All Druggists. 80c. and 84.